

Thinking Critically

World Issues for Reading, Writing, and Research

Second Edition

Answer Key

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Chapter 1

Reading 1 (page 3)

1. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether students had plagiarized or not.
2. The professor brought the case to the administrative board because he noticed similarities in 10–20 exams.
3. A possible sanction for guilty students is withdrawing from the college for a year.
4. Students were instructed to take the exam home and use books, notes, and the internet to answer the questions, but were instructed not to discuss the exam with others.
5. He announced it in order to launch a broader conversation about academic integrity and to treat it as a possible teaching opportunity.
6. Government 1310 received a score of 2.54 out of a possible 5.
7. Students said the format of the exam lent itself to improper academic conduct, the questions were difficult and unclear, and the professor cancelled office hours before the exam was due so students were unable to get clarification from him.
8. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 7)

1. Students cheated because they were unable to understand and answer some of the question on their own.
2. Manjoo claims that collaboration is often given little attention or actively penalized in higher education.
3. Collaboration is encouraged outside of academia.
4. Manjoo criticizes the test's design and the idea that collaboration is cheating.
5. Manjoo believes we should praise the students because they worked together to solve the problem of understanding and completing the test.
6. Answers will vary.
7. Teaching people to work together is a critical skill because most breakthroughs occur in groups, and collaboration is key to most jobs.
8. Answers will vary.

Reading 3 (page 11)

1. Salerno disagrees with Manjoo about student collaboration because she thinks cheating is not a good way to take a stance against something you find unfair and that individual take-home exams are valuable teaching and learning tools.
2. Salerno's opinion on take-home exams is that they are useful tools for evaluating students.
3. Take-home exams can cause students to collaborate and defer to the smartest person, which makes it hard to determine how much each individual student knows.
4. The difference between learning-oriented and performance-oriented students is that performance-oriented students are more concerned about grades and learning-oriented students are more concerned about learning the material.
5. Salerno learned that being clear about teaching goals and the reasoning behind assignments is essential to ensuring that students will try to be good learners.
6. Salerno gives exams in two parts, an in-class worth about 60–70% of the grade and a take-home with harder questions for the rest of the grade. This takes some pressure away but allows her to assess (and teach) the way she wants to.
7. The thing that bothers Salerno most about cheating is that it means students are avoiding learning the material.
8. Answers will vary.

Chapter 2

Reading 1 (page 21)

1. Gladwell uses the analogy of infectious disease to illustrate how ideas such as eradicating hunger can spread across a population. He hopes that everyone will get on board with the idea that no one in the world should go hungry.
2. Nabarro asks “whether the world is near the tipping point for ending hunger,” “Has the momentum reached a critical mass?” and “Is it reasonable to contemplate a world free of malnutrition?” He believes the answer is yes for each question.
3. The number one strategic objective of the U.N.'s FAO is the eradication of hunger and malnutrition.

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Answer Key

4. Nabarro uses the fact that one-third of all food processed is discarded before even reaching people's homes to support his statement.
5. Malnutrition is responsible for almost half of all child deaths worldwide; 800,000 babies died last year because they were born too small or too soon because the mother was malnourished.
6. At the summit, the countries pledged to save 1.7 million lives and prevent chronic malnutrition in 20 million children. They also promised more than 4 billion dollars in new finance for nutrition.
7. "Enough Food IF" has growing support.
8. The Scaling Up Nutrition Movement has shown that results are already visible and the percentage of chronically undernourished children has been reduced.
9. The Zero Hunger Challenge is a compass to guide countries, organizations, and individuals on their own paths toward eradicating hunger.
10. The Committee on World Food Security has come up with guidelines for national food security, is working on principles for responsible agricultural investment, and is concerned with food insecurity in countries in crisis.

Reading 2 (page 26)

1. Latin American and the Caribbean countries have reduced the number of hungry by 16 million in the past decade.
2. Brazil and Mexico have launched Fome Zero and the National Crusade against Hunger, respectively.
3. Almost seven million preschool children remain chronically undernourished.
4. Three causes of hunger are underdevelopment, deep inequalities, and recurrent natural disasters.
5. The WFP helps governments create policies and programmes that help with nutrition and related issues, and supports the Purchase for Progress initiative.

6. The WFP helps through the implementation of school feeding programs, emergency preparedness/response, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and helping small holder farmers.
7. The Purchase for Progress initiative is intended to link small holder farmers to local markets.
8. Social protection programmes create a safety net that includes cash transfers and food vouchers for the most vulnerable people.
9. The mission of the WFP is to fight hunger worldwide.
10. Seven million preschool children remain chronically under-nourished; WFP helps 33,000 small hold farmers, 30% of whom are women; the WFP feeds more than 90 million people in 70+ countries per year.

Reading 3 (page 29)

1. The focus of the summit was food security as a key part of sustainable development.
2. Sustainable development means economic growth, social change, and reduction of poverty and hunger that can be continued and improved over long periods of time.
3. Latin America has worked to eradicate hunger through campaigns such as the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative, and political commitment to fight hunger and poverty, which has resulted in lowered percentages of hungry people throughout the region.
4. Brazil exemplifies using strong economic growth to address social problems because its growth and social spending has lifted millions of people out of poverty.
5. Brazil has lifted tens of millions of people out of poverty in the past decade; In 1990–1992, 14.6% of the population (65 million people) were hungry; in 2010–2012, only 8.3% (49 million people) were.
6. The statement is supported by the statistic that the region produces enough food to feed 750 million people, but there are only 600 million people living in that area.

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Answer Key

7. In Latin America, more women and children experience poverty than do men. Research shows that Latin American men make up a larger proportion of the formal workforce than women. Women in Latin America have fewer job opportunities in the formal workplace than men do and also are paid at a lower rate than men. Note: Students should do online research to answer this question.

Suggested websites:

United Nations: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/>

World Bank: www.worldbank.org/en/topic

International Labour Organization: www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-employment-trends/2014/WCMS_233936/

8. Answers will vary.

Chapter 3

Reading 1 (page 35)

1. *Arab Spring* distorted expectations about revolutions by using a metaphor that described events in short-run terms.
2. The nature of power is being transformed by the information revolution, in which all states exist in an environment that authorities cannot control.
3. Nye gives the example of the Gutenberg printing press and the Protestant Reformation.
4. The basis for the current global revolution is technological advances that make information cheaper to access and easier to find.
5. It has been crucial because it reduces barriers to entry, so power over information is more widely distributed.
6. Individuals and private organizations now play a direct role in world politics.
7. Political leaders have less freedom now because they have to respond to events and communicate with other governments and civil society.

8. Nye means that power and politics are still complicated, and that new access to information can help those already in power as well as the powerless.
9. China, Saudi Arabia, and Iran, among other countries, have used new technologies to try to control information.
10. Large governments have the advantages of large numbers of trained people working for them, have access to vast computing power, and have the resources to invest in intelligence collection.
11. Nye supports his opinions with facts, avoids emotional language, and doesn't engage in arguments.
12. The opposition was probably more skillful in using the Internet.
13. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 40)

1. The Party was stunned by the magnitude of recent protests because the middle class of India is usually docile.
2. These people have been empowered by social media and technology.
3. The lower cost of devices and spread of access to the internet has led to this revolution, because more people have access to knowledge.
4. He contrasts the past with the present by saying that in the past, governments had the power to feed propaganda to citizens because they didn't have access to other communities or information; now, people are more connected thanks to technology.
5. Wadha mentions that cell phones made it possible for people to communicate from a distance, which led to increased contact and opportunities for awareness about other places in the world. They allowed the disenchanted to organize demonstrations via text messages.
6. India's Aakash tablet has a powerful processor, twice as much RAM as the first iPad, and an LCD touch screen.
7. The market share of the Aakash tablet in India is ahead of Apple.

8. Datawind “phablets” have cell phone capabilities and cheap, unlimited internet access.
9. Wadha predicts that the number of internet users will continue to grow to over one billion people by the end of the decade.
10. The Indian government has inadvertently started a revolution that will transform India and shake up the world. It lowered the base cost of tablets to a very affordable price.
11. Cheap tablets allow laborers like farmers to utilize weather forecasts, increase access to education, allow people to sell merchandise online, create opportunities for people to develop their own apps, and provide medical testing and advice to people in isolated communities.
12. Sensor-based medical devices can monitor heart rhythms and connect people to physicians.
13. \$49 tablets will decimate profit margins for major PC, laptop, and mobile phone companies, and will make tablets more accessible and common everywhere.
14. Wadha gives the examples of the poor having access to information like advances in agriculture and farming, the real value of goods, and e-commerce; he also mentions that the poor will be able to report abuse more easily. They will be able to participate in global discussions and exchanges of ideas.

Chapter 4

Reading 1 (page 48)

1. Exploits are packets of computer code, and the purpose is to infiltrate and take over computers via software flaws.
2. Criminals and terrorist groups purchase exploits through black market brokers.
3. Exploits support the theft of data and money and provide cyber-firepower to hostile governments.
4. Netragard buys exploits from independent hackers that have been carefully screened, and then sells them to a variety of agencies in the US.
5. Exploits can be used to monitor traffic on a dissident’s smart-phone and restrict freedom and privacy.

6. It is hard to track down exploits because hackers keep them secret so that they can't be tracked down and fixed.
7. Stuxnet remained undetected for years because it erased its tracks after planting sabotage charges.
8. The difficulty of developing the exploit, the number of computers it will gain access to, and the value of those computers determine the price of exploits.
9. Software firms buy exploits in order to use them to identify and repair vulnerabilities in their software before others take advantage of them.
10. Brisk sales in exploits are driven by demand from defense contractors because they see cyberspace as a "new battle domain."
11. General Keith Alexander gave the warning that state-sponsored groups are boosting the black market for exploits.
12. Developing exploits in-house means that exclusive codes won't be resold by the vendor.
13. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 54)

1. Kapadia identifies the biggest security threat as cyberattacks waged by anonymous hackers.
2. Alexander describes the information stolen by hackers as "the greatest wealth transfer in history."
3. Critical infrastructure (gas pipelines and power grids) and banks have experienced regular attacks from hackers.
4. China has responded by denying involvement in the attacks.
5. Corporations are expected to spend \$93 billion on cybersecurity in 2017.
6. BB&T Bank expects the government to spend \$16 billion on cybersecurity in 2015.
7. Spending on cybersecurity is bound to increase because more data is being accessed through more devices with more applications.
8. These attacks are either choreographed and aimed at an industry, or come from lone hackers infecting networks.

9. Advanced, persistent attacks are one of the most insidious types of attacks, and the target is high-value data like intellectual property.
10. He supports his statement with a quote from David Burg that talks about the trends of companies investing in cybersecurity. Burg says companies are “looking at cybersecurity as a competitive advantage.”
11. The three realms of cybersecurity technology are protection, detection, and response.
12. Most companies use various technologies to deal with a threat.
13. Cilluffo uses the analogy of a kids’ soccer game to describe the uncertainty surrounding cybersecurity.
14. Check Point Software Technologies, PwC, Booz Allen Hamilton, Raytheon, and other security firms and defense contractors are working on cybersecurity.

Chapter 5

Reading 1 (page 62)

1. Two problems with Derek Thompson’s article are the term “wealth inequality” and the negative attitude toward capitalism.
2. We should stop saying *wealth inequality* because the term makes wealth seem negative. Wealth is not the culprit.
3. We can improve the situation of poverty and social dysfunction by creating institutions that allow people to prosper. The have-nots must become the do-somethings.
4. The author suggests that we do not simply redistribute static resources, but establish ways for the impoverished to be productive and successful.
5. The possibility of great wealth should be exciting because it means that anyone can get there if he/she is innovative enough.
6. John Stuart mill defined wealth as “all useful or agreeable things, which possess exchangeable value.”
7. If people are left free to be creative, everyone’s quality of life will continue to improve.
8. Pennington’s opinion of socialism is that it is “economic insanity.”

9. Her criticisms of nationalization include the idea that people have to rely on the whims of officials to set wages, prices are arbitrary, rationing becomes a necessity, and it is a breeding ground for black markets. It is at every level inefficient.
10. Pennington supports her dislike of socialism with global examples of unsuccessful socialist systems, like North Korea, Venezuela, Spain, and Greece.
11. Socialism silences people by limiting their freedom to choose their way of life.
12. The author supports her statement that “capitalism is not the enemy” by emphasizing “the creative power of a free market.”
13. People need incentives so that they will continue to believe in the value and potential of life. They need to believe that their children will thrive and prosper.
14. The tone of the article is subjective and emotional.
15. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 67)

1. Milanovic will report that 50% of the world’s income belongs to the top 8% of earners.
2. Global inequality is greater because the inequality between countries adds to the inequality within any one of them, and most people in the world live in extremely poor countries.
3. The author gives the examples of Democratic Republic of the Congo at \$231 and Burundi at \$271 per capita vs. Monaco at \$171,465 and Luxembourg at \$114,232.
4. Wealth inequality means assets, rather than just income.
5. The wealthiest 1% should be considered the current aristocracy because their economic power is worth the same as the rest of the world combined.
6. The wealthiest people in the US, England, Japan, Germany, and France are members of the “club” made of the “old rich,” who pass on to their children the fortunes they have accumulated.
7. The author gives the University of Michigan example to reinforce the point that the richest people in the US are getting more advantages because of better access to education.

8. Most of the redistribution of wealth favoring those other than the top 1% has occurred in developing countries like China.
9. A winner of globalization is the top 1%.
10. The tone of this article is objective and unbiased.

Chapter 6

Reading 1 (page 74)

1. The three findings were that climate change is real, it is the fault of humans, and it will have serious and negative effects on the environment.
2. The question raised is why so many countries have been unresponsive to this kind of information. It is raised because the findings are consistent with the panel's judgments from the past two decades.
3. He says that there are skeptics opposed to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, companies that fight regulations, and leaders reluctant to impose significant costs on their citizens.
4. An international agreement is the real challenge because it is so hard to get a consensus on timing and expense of reductions.
5. Psychological factors cause people to not be too concerned about climate change.
6. The "availability heuristic" is a way for people to connect climate change with an example that illustrates how likely they are to be harmed by it. It is difficult to prove that climate change is the direct or singular cause of any particular tragedy or disasters so the association between climate change and immediate danger is weak for many people.
7. The fact that climate change has no identifiable perpetrator means that public outrage is difficult to fuel.
8. Sunstein uses the analogy of viewing the future like a foreign country people will never visit, which means that they feel distant and detached from it and don't feel motivated to do much about it.
9. Visible dangers (like increased risk of skin cancer) and a more rapid change in the environment would increase public concern about climate change.
10. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 79)

1. Recent research has suggested that the Earth may warm more slowly than expected.
2. The research was conducted by a research team at the Environmental Change Institute at the University of Oxford.
3. Scientists believe that temperatures will eventually climb to 4°C above pre-industrial levels, well above danger levels.
4. Clive Hamilton's conclusion is that "climate change will bring about large-scale, harmful consequences for life on Earth which it is too late to prevent."
5. Hamilton seemed skeptical but hopeful about the research.
6. Many governments have promised to try to limit atmospheric warming to two degrees Celsius.
7. The chart shows that as global temperatures rise, so does the concentration of carbon dioxide.
8. Allen felt optimistic because the slower rate of rising temperatures means that we might not go over a two degree increase.
9. Allen says that the U.N. needs to reach an agreement that leads to rapid emissions cuts and put it into practice by 2020.
10. The current pause can be explained by masking effects of pollution, El Niño, variations in the Sun's output, and the fact that the ocean (rather than the atmosphere) is absorbing some of the heat.
11. Some scientists urge caution because warming could accelerate in the future, the oceans may release the heat they absorbed, and the increased use of fossil fuel will probably continue for a few more decades at least.
12. The central conclusion is that while global warming is happening more slowly than anticipated, it is still happening too fast.

Reading 3 (page 83)

1. Most environmentalists think that fracking is a terrible practice and will result in wreaking havoc on the environment.
2. Fracking is done by spraying high-pressure water at shale in order to break the rocks and collect the natural gas they contain.

3. Fracking results in toxic sludge being brought to the surface and causing pollution, and it can trigger earthquakes.
4. Most environmental groups want to ban fracking because fossil fuel (like shale gas) contributes to increased amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
5. We have to cut emissions by 80%.
6. Pearce believes shale gas could be part of the solution because it emits half as much carbon dioxide as coal.
7. The advantages of using shale gas in the U.S. include low production costs, which means that shale gas is a better option for cheap energy, and the lower costs mean that manufacturing goods in the U.S. rather than China is becoming more common.
8. Pearce supports his statement with a statistic that shows an increase in global coal use in the last five years. Coal's share of world energy supply from 25 to 30 percent.
9. The high priority of environmentalists should be to stop the surge in coal use.
10. The use of shale gas is a stopgap measure because, like other energy that produces carbon dioxide emissions, it is not sustainable in the long run; however, it can be used as a "bridging technology" to slow emissions while more environmentally friendly technology is developed and priced down.
11. The problem of the "lock-in dominance" of fossil fuels is that fracking sites and shale gas power stations will continue to be used once established, and people will be stuck in the mindset that shale gas is the best energy option.
12. The big danger of shale gas is that it will offer a green defense for the continued use of fossil fuels. Thus, it could slow down the change we need in the longer run.
13. The tone of the reading is subjective and emotional.
14. Answers will vary.

Chapter 7

Reading 1 (page 92)

1. One of the things that can stop the operation of the global economy is a pandemic.
2. The World Health Organization declared that smallpox was over in 1980.

3. Brilliant says early detection, early response, and better international cooperation will stop pandemics.
4. Brilliant suggests that isolation of viruses and early warning systems are good ways to deal with pandemics.
5. Brilliant supports his statement with a rhetorical question: “Would you get on an airplane with 250 people coughing and sneezing, when you knew some of them might carry a disease that could kill you?”
6. The statistic that illustrates that the length of time needed to discover a potential pandemic has decreased drastically supports Brilliant’s statement that “early detection is working.”
7. SMS and internet-based technologies (such as social media and online news and health reporting) keep new viruses from spreading.
8. Brilliant’s search system uses crowd-sourcing technology for immediate responses, whereas the one used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention require people to go see a doctor and provide samples to be analyzed.
9. The advantages of having nonprofit sites track outbreaks include seeing the spread of diseases in real time and the fact that they allow us to see where diseases are going so we can better prevent them.
10. The purpose of CORDS is to prevent epidemics from becoming pandemics.
11. Brilliant believes that we are getting closer to ending pandemics because of increased international cooperation and technologies that allow us to detect and respond to diseases quickly.
12. *Killers, wicked, horrible, in jail, worst nightmare, apocalyptic, photo finish.*

Reading 2 (page 96)

1. HIV and malaria still don’t have vaccines.
2. About half of the world population is at risk of contracting malaria.
3. Traditional methods of vaccine development don’t work for these diseases because they are unusually complex and constantly mutating.

4. HIV is difficult to target because it is hypervariable and can also hide inside immune cells.
5. Learning which genetic factors offer protection can help make better vaccines by imitating the immunity generated naturally by those resistant to the virus.
6. Funding for research has increased due to extensive donations by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and pharmaceutical companies.
7. The clinical trial in 2011 resulted in successful protection from malaria for about half of the participants.
8. The two types of innovations are in the basic sciences and collaboration.
9. The result of the 2009 study was that a potential HIV vaccine reduced risk of infection by 31%.
10. The main idea of the article is stated in the beginning: But recent developments have increased hopes that a new generation of vaccines will protect against the big killers.

Chapter 8

Reading 1 (page 104)

1. A primary school in Bodinga is overcrowded, lacks materials such as textbooks, might not have a teacher, and relies on rote learning.
2. Twenty percent of Sokoto's Grade 3 students can read.
3. Bodinga's schools can be seen as a microcosm of a wider crisis by looking at the Africa's current educational trends: the drop in school enrollment, the low literacy and numeracy rates, and ineffective schooling.
4. The findings of the survey are that 61 million primary school students that have gone to school for at least four years still won't know how to read, write, or do basic math by adolescence.
5. A future generation of poor and unemployed people, a widespread lack of skills, and a lack of economic growth are all results of Africa's education crisis.

6. Governments need to make sure children go to school and actually engage in meaningful learning if they want to solve the problem.
7. Improvements in enrollment, gender disparity, and secondary schooling have been made over the last decade.
8. Free schooling, investment in infrastructure, and teacher recruitment have all contributed to improvements in Africa's education.
9. There was increased access to schools throughout Africa, but now progress toward achieving the goal of universal primary education has stalled.
10. Africa's secondary school enrollment rate is 28%, whereas the rate for an OECD country is 80% for *tertiary* education, so even higher than that for secondary education.
11. Progress on enrollment has come to a halt because of conflict and governments that are not giving opportunities to the most marginalized children.
12. The purpose of the Learning Barometer survey is to identify the minimum learning thresholds for Grades 4 and 5. The statistics reveal that there are very low achievement levels and that children are not learning much at school.
13. The author supports his statement with a statistic about the achievement gap between the rich and poor children in Mozambique and South Africa.
14. Ten million children in Africa are estimated to drop out of school each year, which results in a large proportion of uneducated people who will be unable to pull themselves out of poverty.
15. Problems that have led to the crisis in learning include malnutrition and hunger, anemia, parental illiteracy, poverty, and teachers that are poorly educated and often absent.
16. The fact that teachers are not highly educated and are often not even present at schools supports the author's statement.
17. Economic growth is dependent on production and international trade, which requires educated people. Businesses can't be successfully run by people without literacy or numeracy skills.

18. The author suggests the following solutions:
 - Africa's governments have to take the lead by providing cash transfers and financial incentives.
 - Teacher recruitment, training, and support systems must be overhauled.
 - Africa needs effective learning assessment systems.
19. Aid donors and the international community must increase their levels of assistance to education.
20. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 115)

1. USAID workers are gathering data on student learning in order to develop effective local strategies for teaching reading.
2. USAID is measuring the number of children who have achieved literacy by the time they finish school.
3. The second and third MDGs are to achieve universal education and to promote gender equality.
4. USAID's strategy is to focus on increased access to education for children living in areas of conflict and crisis.
5. USAID has completed reviews of education programs in Nigeria, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
6. These reviews help USAID to customize strategies for individual countries.
7. Parents are expected to pay teachers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo because the government can't afford to do so, which results in many children who can't afford to go to school.
8. Shah said that primary education should be a right rather than a privilege.
9. In South Sudan, USAID staff devised an education plan for 500,000 children.
10. Duncan stressed that education is the key to strong nations. It keeps nations competitive and growing, boosts lifetime income, and helps mothers protect children from illness.
11. Duncan emphasized the importance of technology in education because it has the potential to increase access to and equity in education.

Chapter 9

Reading 1 (page 122)

1. Ban Ki-moon urged India and Pakistan to “exercise restraint and resolve issues peacefully.”
2. In Pakistan, mentioning Kashmir associates people with ultra-nationalism.
3. There has been no political resolve because India continues to ignore the problem.
4. Kashmir’s special status is that the citizens get to vote on whether they want to accede to India or Pakistan.
5. India and Pakistan both agreed to decide the accession of the state through a plebiscite.
6. The U.N. Resolution stated that everyone (other than citizens of the state) who entered Kashmir after August 15, 1947 would have to leave.
7. The investigation found 2,730 bodies in unmarked graves in northern Kashmir.
8. India’s takeover of Junagadh and Hyderabad show that India’s position on Kashmir might be hypocritical.
9. The 1972 Simla agreement binds the two countries to settle on issues such as Kashmir peacefully and through bilateral negotiations.
10. Khan states that India has not made any real effort to solve this problem.
11. Khan suggests the plebiscite be held in Kashmir in order to let the Kashmiris make a decision, and to demilitarize the region.
12. India should let the U.N. Military Observer Group conduct its mission, and Pakistan needs to motivate the international community.
13. The tone of the article is subjective and biased.
14. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 126)

1. The heavy security was an affront because the concert was supposed to be a peaceful event that wouldn’t require heavy police presence.

2. Upper class Indians and people from embassies were invited to the concert.
3. Some of the region's Muslims have been seeking greater autonomy in Kashmir for decades.
4. Steiner said the concert represented "a bow to the Kashmiris" and an exercise in "peace and respect" for Kashmir.
5. The message was subverted by the presence of hundreds of police and armored vans.
6. Parvez said the statement was misleading because India has been suppressing and abusing the Kashmiri people, and the international community covered up its "state brutality" and was "complicit in India's crimes."
7. Steiner called the dispute a catharsis because he rejected the characterizations made by Parvez.
8. Resentment was deepened by the fact that the concert was not open to the public.
9. Mehta said that the concert was hurtful to those who were not permitted to come.
10. Soz criticized the guest list by saying that things could have been done in a better way, and it should have included more non-connected people.
11. The reality of Kashmir is that it is the cause of an international conflict, and so it is a militarized and controversial region, which is a stark contrast to the calm and beauty of an orchestral performance and peaceful gardens.
12. The tone of the article is negative, as demonstrated by the use of statements such as "restive state," "chafed under heavy police presence," "state brutality," "bloodshed and militarization," "fatally shot," "an entertainment-starved environment," and "barred to non-VIPs."

Chapter 10

Reading 1 (page 135)

1. *The Uprising of Women in the Arab World* is an initiative to empower women in the Arab world through social media. It started as a Facebook page, grew into a blog, and is on other social networks such as Twitter.

2. The blog helps victims by providing a space for them to talk about their experiences.
3. The Facebook page was created to bring to light the issue of women's rights in the Arab nations, to honor revolutionary women, and to show international solidarity.
4. The women refused to resign to defeat or accept anything less than full rights.
5. The lesson women should learn is that solidarity is key to the fight for human rights.
6. *The Uprising of Women in the Arab World* wants to abolish all laws, practices, and fatwas that violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
7. They say the Arab world tries to hide all of the abuse, discrimination, and inequality that are displayed publicly by *The Uprising of Women in the Arab World*.
8. The women plan to launch a campaign to raise awareness about unfair laws against women, and they also hope to write a book, create a calendar, conduct shaming campaigns, sell merchandise, and work on collaborative projects.
9. The tone of the article is subjective and argumentative.
10. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 140)

1. The deaths of factory workers sparked global debate in Bangladesh and Cambodia.
2. Austerity cuts and the effect they have on women, and the fact that quotas are used to get more women into positions of power are making headlines in Europe.
3. World leaders included a goal to promote gender equality and women's empowerment because there is so much discrimination and violence against women.
4. So far, the MDGs have been successful in reducing poverty and discrimination, and promoting education, equality, health, and safe drinking water and sanitation.
5. School enrollment, women's paid work, and female involvement in government were tracked to analyze the progress, and the results included the mobilization of resources, and the stimulation of new laws, policies, programs, and data.

6. Ending violence against women and girls is missing from the MDG goal. Also missing are women's right to own property and the unequal division of household responsibilities.
7. The fact that little progress has been made on reducing maternal mortality shows the depth and scope of gender inequality.
8. U.N. Women proposes a stand-alone goal to achieve women's rights/empowerment and gender equality.
9. The three areas that require urgent action are: ending violence against women; equal opportunities, access to all kinds of resources and services, and policies that emphasize equality; and the promotion of female participation in government, the private sector, and household decisions.
10. The human rights agreements that governments have already signed include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, and various U.N. resolutions.
11. Activists in the women's movement have demanded change in labor market policies, discriminatory laws/policies, social protection and services, and security and justice reforms that end impunity for violence against women and girls.
12. The tipping point means the point when equality is achieved.
13. "Even though women have made real gains, we are constantly reminded of how far we have to go to realize equality between men and women."

Chapter 11

Reading 1 (page 148)

1. Professor Nye discussed the leadership of the U.S. and the lessons that can be drawn for leaders and U.S. foreign policy in the 21st century.
2. Nye believes that giving international students access to American education is the most important way to influence the thoughts of future global leaders.
3. Horizontal education means that students learn from each other, so American and foreign students can benefit and learn from interacting with one another informally and formally.

4. Nye supports his belief with a brief analysis of the competition from China, which is the second largest economy after the United States.
5. Nye says the U.S. has to have “a smarter approach to foreign policy” because the U.S. isn’t as dominant as it used to be, and the power of other countries is rising.
6. The U.S. must provide “global public goods” because the U.S. is arguably the country most able to do so, and doing so will benefit other countries and the U.S.
7. The right strategy for an American leader now is to understand the context of U.S. power and the way it is handling the rise of other world powers, as well as collaboration to solve global problems. American leaders should focus on climate change, financial stability, pandemics, international cyber security, developing norms and institutions that deal with these problems, and maintaining military power.
8. It is important to maintain military power because the U.S. helps balance the power in the world (like ensuring that China does not bully its neighbors).
9. Nye differentiates between security issues and transnational issues by explaining that transnational issues are resolved by involvement with other countries, whereas security issues rely solely on U.S. power. Security issues are described as power over others. Transitional issues are described as power with others.
10. Nye views these leadership transitions as positive so far, since all three new leaders have been reasonable and open to positive international relationships.
11. Nye says we should never forget that problems can arise, and gives the examples of potential dispute over the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands and North Korean disruption.
12. The problems with the current legislation are that the norms are not always clear-cut, sometimes the norms contradict each other, and different approaches conflict with each other.
13. The reference to the Hippocratic Oath means that intervention can sometimes worsen situations, so we must consider intervention very carefully.

14. Soft power is based on being appealing and attracting other countries by their own free will; hard power is based on force, such as military power.

Reading 2 (page 156)

1. A key finding is that the difference between winners and losers is how they handle losing.
2. Kantor provides the examples of companies running into unexpected competition, sports teams that fall behind in games, writers that get rejected by publications, and politicians that make mistakes.
3. Kantor defines resilience as “the ability to recover from fumbles or outright mistakes and bounce back.”
4. Flexibility is not enough because people must also learn and take responsibility for their mistakes, collaborate, and take initiative.
5. The underpinning factors that contribute to resilience include confidence, accountability, collaboration, and initiative.
6. The ability to start over and carry on is an American strength that is widely admired in China.
7. When facing a problem, people can control their reactions to it—whether to give up or find a new path.
8. Complacency, arrogance, and greed crowd out resilience, and humility and a noble purpose fuel it.
9. Martha Stewart and Hillary Clinton exemplify Kantor’s point.
10. The core values are motivation, self-control, taking responsibility, and obligation to others.
11. Answers will vary.
12. Answers will vary.

Chapter 12

Reading 1 (page 165)

1. Many Americans are concerned that immigrants are taking jobs from Americans, using government services, and changing the national identity.

2. One effect of Japan's immigration policy is a labor shortage.
3. Japan doesn't invite immigrants because the Japanese don't believe immigrants can become Japanese, and they don't think opening the borders is a solution to a labor shortage.
4. The author gives that example in order to demonstrate how difficult Japan makes it for foreigners to be legally accepted as part of the workforce.
5. Japan once allowed ethnic Japanese to have long-term residence status, but later paid many of them to leave the country and give up that status permanently.
6. Japan is now providing monetary incentives to families to have more children and boost the population.
7. The EU is an ambitious experiment in immigration because half a billion people are able to move to different countries within the EU.
8. The author supports his opinion with the fact that there's been a nasty political backlash—with anti-immigrant parties thriving in Greece, the Netherlands, and France. Also, several European leaders have admitted that multiculturalism in their countries has been a failure.
9. Europe's mainstream politicians have pandered to extremists rather than rejecting them.
10. Laurence says that Europe's democratic political institutions are now starting to pay attention to and embrace their Muslim communities by better integrating Muslims with the rest of the population.
11. The author gives that example to show that despite the shortcomings, some nations are trying to improve the immigration situation.
12. Canada's immigration policy is based on a point system that takes into account education, language proficiency, and job experience. Canada takes in so many immigrants because it needs to promote both population growth and economic growth.
13. Nenshi says that Canada's real challenge is integrating immigrants economically and socially.
14. Most Canadians support continued immigration, and there isn't much debate about it.

15. Australia's immigration policy has resulted in a big immigrant population that is helping the country to thrive in terms of the economy and cultural diversity.
16. Zakaria thinks immigrants assimilate so successfully because of talent, hard work, and patriotism.

Reading 2 (page 173)

1. To improve the performance of the American economy, the U.S. should implement a market approach to immigration by selling the right to become a citizen. This approach would provide the U.S. with more people with skills, vision, and a drive to improve themselves—qualities that lead to innovation, business creation, increased employment, and higher wages.
2. Becker and Lazear propose an immigration policy that is based on the U.S. selling the right to become a citizen. They suggest a price of perhaps \$50,000.
3. Currently, about 70% of immigrants who enter the country legally come in through a system that gives strong weight to people with relatives living here. It is called family preference.
4. Becker and Lazear propose a loan program that allows people to borrow the fee and pay it back out of their earnings over an extended period.
5. The four benefits are the following:
 - The policy would attract skilled, productive, entrepreneurial people, disproportionately young, who are more likely to be positive contributors to the economy.
 - Current citizens could provide loans or pay the fee of immigrant relatives who matter the most to them, which would encourage the best kind of family reunification.
 - Opening immigration up to the whole world is fairer and would be of greater benefit to the U.S. Currently, immigrants tend to come from relatively few countries.
 - Selling citizenship rights would bring in much-needed revenue for the government.

6. The authors give this example to show that this is a fair policy that would benefit many immigrants, would be a force toward reducing inequality, and would improve the U.S. economy. The Indian software engineer can increase his earnings substantially and even with the higher cost of living in the U.S., it would not take him too long to cover the \$50,000 fee.
7. This policy would bring in \$50 billion to the U.S. since about one million immigrants arrive legally each year.
8. Immigrants who are now here illegally could become legal by paying the fee.
9. Some illegal immigrants might choose to stay underground to avoid paying the fee, so the sale of slots should be coupled with strong enforcement of the laws. Employers should be fined for employing illegals but given safe harbor if they run a Social Security number check before they hire anyone.
10. Selling citizenship slots would give every immigrant equal opportunity. The point system requires that the government choose the number of points to award to skills, family ties, age, time living in the U.S., and other factors that are extraneous to economic growth.
11. The price will be subject to politics because the Republicans would favor a higher price and the Democrats a lower price—each wanting immigrants they believe would vote for them.
12. They would be allowed to stay in that green-card queue, with the purchase of immediate citizenship merely offering another option.
13. One solution would be to allow people to pay an annual fee, renewable for up to three years, at the end of which time they would leave the U.S. or commit to pay the citizenship fee.
14. The authors justify the proposal by summarizing the benefits it would provide:
 - It would enhance the country's stock of human capital.
 - It would spur economic growth.
 - It would help with federal budget problems.
 - It would be a more open and fairer system than the one we have now.
15. Answers will vary.

Chapter 13

Reading 1 (page 182)

1. On Nov. 27, 2012 a resolution condemning the human rights situation in North Korea was passed.
2. The North Korean government's response was to deny any abuse of human rights.
3. The resolution expressed concerns about public executions, torture, illegal/arbitrary detention, concentration camps, punishment of the relatives of political prisoners, restrictions on different freedoms, and the treatment of North Korean defectors.
4. North Korea described the resolution as "political terrorism."
5. North Korea has used an exploitative and discriminatory food policy and has treated political prisoners inhumanely.
6. Genocide Watch published a finding that said North Korea has committed genocide.
7. The methods of genocide being used in prison camps include starving slave laborers, and torture and executions.
8. The DRPK is committing genocide on national, ethnical, racial, and religious grounds.
9. In 2006, the U.N. Security Council was asked for a resolution to allow humanitarian relief to enter North Korea, and to release political prisoners. In 2009 and 2010, it was asked "to take measures to prevent violations and protect people from victimization" and for an "end to impunity."
10. U.S. administrations have only focused on the security threat.
11. Pak proposes prioritizing the rights, freedoms, and lives of North Koreans.
12. Answers will vary.

Reading 2 (page 187)

1. North Korea reacted indignantly to the investigation.
2. A recent report alleged that North Korea had committed many abuses of human rights.
3. Darusman used the term "crimes against humanity."

4. There are heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula because the North recently conducted an underground nuclear test, and the U.S. is involved with South Korean military.
5. So Se Pyong responded by saying that the inquiry was hostile and only served political purposes to discredit North Korea.
6. So Se Pyong says North Koreans are “happy with pride and honor that they have one of the best systems for promotion and protection of human rights in the world.”
7. The differences between So’s statement and what North Koreans and outside visitors have seen are drastic: the latter says that the conditions are horrific.
8. Mullen supports his statement with a quote by the EU’s Gerard Corr highlighting North Korea’s “widespread and systematic human rights violations and abuses.”
9. The North Korean regime holds people in prison camps to crush political dissent.
10. The author concludes with a quote about the world paying attention to North Korea’s treatment of its citizens: “The establishment of this commission sends a strong message to Pyongyang that the world is watching and its abuses must end.”
11. The tone of Reading 1 is more subjective and calls for action against North Korea’s crimes.

Chapter 14

Reading 1 (page 195)

1. During the revolution, many Egyptians converged on the museum in order to protect it and all the artifacts inside.
2. The protests resulted in a re-shuffling of the Supreme Council of Antiquities, but also left the sites more open to theft and destruction.
3. The president was removed from power and replaced by a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, there were fair presidential elections, corrupt and negligent SCA members were replaced, the economy is suffering, and there is a new constitution, but Egyptian archeology and heritage have not changed much.

4. President Morsi advocated a return to fostering tourism because it will help the Egyptian economy.
5. Excavations were stalled and sites were looted and destroyed, but there were more excavations underway in 2012.
6. The issues facing archeology and cultural heritage in Egypt include a break down in the system regarding antiquities and cultural heritage sites, a lack of security, illegal digging operations, looting, and political and economic instability.
7. Widespread looting has taken place at El-Hibeh, Luxor, Giza, and other museums and storehouses.
8. The security situation exposed the concern Egyptians have for their cultural heritage by demonstrating that the Egyptian public was willing to take the initiative to protect the sites and artifacts.
9. Many archeological zones and specific monuments were neglected and left to fall apart.
10. Istabl 'Antar was partially bulldozed and subdivided for building, but then the government intervened.
11. Important heritage sites in Port Said and Alexandria were recently destroyed.
12. Foreign projects that create "a local appreciation for cultural heritage" have not happened because the legislation does not support these projects or provide incentive to officials who are supposed to enforce vague laws.
13. The author's criticisms of the constitution are that it provides no new or creative ways to deal with historic sites/monuments, the articles addressing cultural heritage are vague, and the ability of a new heritage-focused organization to make changes is questionable.
14. The author thinks that the Muslim Brotherhood's policies on cultural heritage are ineffective, since no real change has been seen yet.
15. Documentation of archaeological and cultural heritage sites is the prime focus of the archaeological process and an important component in cultural heritage research. What new technology has been developed to document archaeological and cultural heritage sites? Note: Students should do online research to answer this question.

Suggested websites:

The University of Oxford: www.arch.ox.ac.uk/materials-material-cultures.html.

The University of Oxford Research Laboratory has the facilities to analyze a range of archaeological materials, including an electron microprobe.

Mashable Spotlight: <http://mashable.com/2013/11/06/space-archaeology/>

Satellite imagery is an emerging trend in archaeology that enables people to make extremely important archaeological finds—before excavating the area.

National Geographic: <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/01/140103-new-england-archaeology-lidar-science/>

Archaeologists are using the latest in high-tech scanners, called light detection and ranging (LiDAR).

Reading 2 (page 201)

1. Much of the fighting has taken place near historically invaluable landmarks.
2. Babylonian, Greek, Roman, Ottoman, early Christian, Byzantine, and Islamic artifacts have been stolen.
3. Christian Sahner studied Syrian history and spent two years surveying historical sites in Syria; he now works with the Alliance for the Restoration of Cultural Heritage.
4. Sahner describes the damage to major museums in big cities as minimal.
5. Sites like Aleppo, the Dead Cities, and other sites in rural areas have been heavily damaged.
6. It is difficult for international organizations to assess the damage because the situation is so volatile and the legal definitions of the conflict are so unclear.
7. The Blue Shield sends a small team into war zones to document the damage.
8. Sahner contrasts Syria's historical patrimony with Egypt's by explaining that a far richer and wider variety of cultures is represented in Syria.

9. The human civilizations that have lived in Syria include Neolithic, Babylonian, Greek, Roman, Christian, Byzantine, and Islamic civilizations, among others.
10. The archeological and historical heritage in Egypt reveals that Syrian society is “a patchwork of many peoples.”
11. The Crac des Chevaliers exemplifies medieval castle architecture and contact between Europe and the Middle East.
12. The Ummayyad Mosque is of great importance to Islam because it is one of the oldest standing Islamic mosques in the world.
13. The Ummayyad Mosque was originally a Roman temple, and then a Byzantine church, and finally a mosque.
14. Answers will vary.